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THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1906.

That which was appointed by the Ruler of all is Justice which gives every one his due.

### Woodrow Wilson for President

Already a line of cleavage is becoming apparent in both parties. The estrangement between President Roosevolt and former leaders of the Republican party is both marked and apparent, Senator Aldrich has been made to feel this sittitude and the President is using practically the same tactics to carry out his wishes by calling private conferences at the White House that once subjected President Jackson's "kitchen Cabinet" to such criticism. It is true that President Roosevelt has broken away from traditional leaders of his party on the question of rate regulation, but he is apparently still in harmony with the "stand-patters" on the questions of tariff revision. This does not mean, however, that the Republicans are a unit on this point. Murmurs of discontent, both loud and deep, are coming from the Central West and even from Massachusetts and the indications seem to be conclusive that a large number of Independent Republicans, who have supported that party since 1892, on financial questions, are prepared aggressively, to suport the Democrats if they adopt a conservative platform with On the other hand the Democrats are

not enjoying absolute peace in their own camp. Radicalism of a marked, aggressive and distinctly socialistic tinge, is being disseminated and supported by the followers of Mr. William R. Heart, In comparison with Mr. Hearst's general attitude the theories of Mr. William J. Bryan appear so conservative that the reports from New York show that Mr. Bryan will receive the support, both financial and personal, of Messrs. August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, if it appears that Mr. Bryan is the most available candidate to use against Mr. Hearts in 1908. The real motive of the movement against Hearst so far as Ryan terest that the latter two have in the street rallway question in New York, for both of these financiers are heavily involved financially in the subway and surface lines of that city. Their objection, therefore, to any action or teaching looking towards municipal ownership are intelligible and will become strenuous. already twice defeated for the presidency. If he should be nominated and elected in 19.6, his accomplishment would

be without parallel in American history. Of course, this does not necessarily mean that he could be elected, but his previous defeats certainly impair his availability

If the Democrats nominate the right man he can rally to himself all the progressive and independent Republicans and keep in line the overwhelming majority of all those who are now under the Demis taken in the possible nomination by the Democrais in 1988.

Harper's Weekly is urging the Democrats to nominate Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, and there is a strong article of the same purport in the April number of the North American Review. It is signed "Jeffersonian Democrat," but as the editor of Harper's Weekly, Mr. George Harvie, is also editor of the North American Review, the ling on this question before the election, presumption is that Mr. Harvie Is the

writer of the Review article.

Air, Wilson has a number of advantages and a number of characteristics that would be of great value to one holding the high office of president. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat by Inheritance and by conviction. His force of character and wide experience as an educator and man have shown him to be an unusual personality and training and knowledge should be as important for a president as for any other official. The choice of a man simply from his availability, however, is a difficult matter, when such choice is dependent upon the possession of a strong organization. Mr. Bryan certainly maintains his ascendency with the Democrats of the Central West; Mr. Hearst is rapidly acquiring power with the radical element in the Far West and Northeast.

In the face of such conditions the supporters of President Wilson need to be up and stirring. There are natural forces that can and do override the strongth of mechanical organization. But it takes unusual men and conditions to call such forces into play.

And never think of thinking for them-

relves at all."
Can President Wilson command this support? With it, he would make a very formidable candidate against any Republican. Without it the discussion of his chances for nomination even is simply an academic question of no practical signi ficance whatsoever.

### Technical Immunity.

If the beef packers were acquitted on technicality and there is no way in which the law can now get at them, nothin remains to the government but to prevent such imiscarriage of justice in the future. This can be done easily enough, it would seem, by modifying the existing immunity statute as applying to corporations, and by altering, if necessary, the methods hitherto pursued by Commissioner Garneld in investigating such trusts as appear to require that attention. If Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef case may be accepted as sound law, these methods were directly responsible for the government's defent. Neither the President nor the Attorney-General has at all recovered, it is gratifying to note, from the strong disappointment with which each of them received the adverse decision in this case, a disappointment rendered final by the fact that appeal to the Supreme Court is wholly precluded. That this latter is an unquestioned fact the claborate inquiry which Mr. Moody has just completed conclusively establishes. The Attorney-General smarts, however, under the feeling that a real national wrong has been illowed to grow out of a misinterprication of the facts, and will shortly issue a statement outlining the strength of the government's case. His main contention is that the facts upon which the prosecution was actually lased were guthered by the Department of Justice and not in any sense by the Bureau of salves in ignoring this important fact and in disregarding his explanation that cases were clearly cutified to certification to the Supreme Court, Mr.

government a grave injustice. As to the point of law involved in this argument we are not competent to judge. But the lay mind, actuated by the per fectly simple and common sense principle that a guilty man ought to be punished for his misdeeds, will certainly be inclined to accept Mr Moody's interpretation rather than the judge's. feeling is both deep and widespread that immunity, born of hair-splitting and quibbling, is wholly contrary to common justice. If the law makes this sort of thing possible, the sooner the

Moody insists that the judge did the

law is changed the better. We are glad to learn that the President is to make the whole question the subject of a strong message to Congress one day this week. It is generally believed that he will characterize the decision as a gross wrong, will rap Judge Humphrey severely and will urge legislation to narrow the immunity laws to the limits of the constitutional provision The last clause of this programme at least is inconfestably sensible. There is possibly no use in crying over split milk, but there is even less in going or spilling it indefinitely.

# Municipal Ownership in Chicago.

The election in Chicago Tuesday was the second step that city has taken to shake off the intelerable street car conditions. The real question at issue before the people was the adoption or rejection of the Mueller law, which nuthorizes the Council to Issue \$75,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring by purchase construction, condemnation or otherwise ı street rallway system. Under Mueller law there is a distinction between municipal ownership and municipal operation, but its adoption, its ratification, even with municipal operation left out, is a long step forward in the direction which the out-and-out municipal owners desire. As the question of municipal operation failed to be carried it must be submitted as a new proposition to the people and carried by a threefifths vote before the city can actually water department, and until this is done whatever lines may have been acquired ocratic banner. This is why such interest under the Mueller law will have been operated by a board of trustees under the so-called "contract plan." The greatest bitterness has been shown on both sides in this campaign, and without approving municipal operation as well as ownership, it is worth while remarking that nothing can be much worse than the condition which has heretofore existed in the street car situation in Chieago. The Chicago Tribune, comment-

of mechanical organization. But it takes unusual men and conditions to call such forces into play.

Doubtless President Wilson has the fundamental qualities that would make a President of the United States.

Doubtless, too, he can summen spirits from the yeasty deep, but it helps would be worse, it would be modifical, that is to say, inefficient and extravalently to have the backing of those legions of the faithful.

"Who always voted at their party's call, Pany.

Every voter who wishes to keep the

city out of the pit the municipal owner-ties have dug for it will go to the polis this morning and vote "no" on both propositions.

And yet the people voted for municipal ownership. In another column we fine some interesting history of the causes leading up to this municipal revolution.

### The Downfall of Dowie.

News from the skirmish line makes it is apparent that the fall of Dowle, selfstyled Ellinh Til, of (Zion City, is tearfully, fearfully complete, Ills wife has turned against him, and so has his son, Gladstone, the great unklased. If any friends and upholders remain to him in the community which he founded and built up, they remain remarkably bushful as to coming forward and pledsin their undying fealty. Rejected of his own people, he is tasting the bitterness which other and better authenticated prophots have known before him.

The thoroughness of Dowle's everthrow is rather surprising in the light of the absoluteness with which he once mastered his flock. Even making the largest concessions for popular creduity, the source of that mastery was always difficult to understand. Dowle-was just the naturally expect to find engaged impressing a new religion upon a straggling band of converts. He was uninspired and uninspiring, self-seeking, sonsuous, greedy. He was commonplace and fat. He had none of the wholesoul, abnegatory consecration to a single unselfish idea which gives to the true fanatic, however ridiculous his aspira tions may be, the redeeming touch of nobility. First and last, Dowle was out to feather his nest, and the Dowieltes, if they were not absolutely befuldled must have known a tong ago.

Powie's hold was as strong as it was dimeult to understand, but he has lost it altogether. He is now merely an imposter that has passed, a pitiful object when contrasted with the glory of his former pretensions. Zion City will no doubt get along very well without him. In view of the humillation of Elijah, the community's religious basis will conceivably undergo modification, but that is a detail. The Zionites have no doubt shrewdly argued that the enterprise which netted its founder several fortunes, might now just as well go on working for his flock.

### The Coal Rate Matter

The News-Lender is oversensitive, Tho Times-Dispatch has no chronic desire to discredit our contemporary's report. Rather, we commend the News-Leader for its activity in discovering an impartiality in printing the news, But our admiration does not lead by us to refrain from giving the facts as we earn them, whether they coincide with the News-Leader or not.

In the case to which the News'Leader refers, we stated upon authority, which we take to be unquestionable, that for present, at least, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company would not put into effect any reduction in freight rates on coal to Richmond. These facts were stated because we believed them to be true and of interest to the public . The only way to determine whose report was correct is to walt one week. In the meantime we utterly disclaim any other purpose than the publication of the

Russia now comes, forward with A proposal to reconvene the peace tribunal at the Ifague. She has discovered that the other way of settling disputes is not as satisfactory as she was led to be-

According to the Washington Post. California man has made \$1,000,000 while serving a two-year sentence. We could name a man here in the East-who would be willing to serve a month or so at the same rates.

But Mr. Barnes, newly appointed post master of Washington, is earnestly begged not to manipulate the mail in the same preezy manner he used to handle the President's lady callers.

To nicet the increasing demand, Bathng-Master Garffeld should request of Congress sufficient endowment to establish few well-equipped immunity bathhouses.

Some of the 10-cent monthlies are explosive enough to have fairly won the title of Powder Magazines.

It may confidently be expected that as the price of automobiles goes lower, the country's death rate will simultaneously climb higher. No premotion has as yet been found,

however, for the husky negro porter wife also figures gallantly in the ejection of Mrs. Morris.

In the language of the alloys, the public yould be glad to see the miners' scorekeeper crase the strike and make it spare.

We also trust that Senator Jeff Davis will oblige us by leaving his historic chair-leg in storage in Little Rock.

# NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you. SCOTT & DOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

# Chicago's Spectacular Fight Against Traction Companies

### Mr. George C. Sykes In An Interesting Article Points Out the Real Inwardness of the Struggle For Freedom From the Traction Trust.

In a recent article published in The Outlooks and reproduced here in part, Mr. George C. Sykes, pointing out the real "Inwardness" of the situation, gave a history of Chicago's struggle for freedom from traction rule. Mr. Sykes has, been a special student of this question for over ten years, and has had occasion, as a newspaper correspondent and cilitarial writer for the Chicago press, to watch the traction struggle ht close range. Mr. Sykes was in 1890 made secretary of the Street Railway Commission (really a special committee of the City Council on this subject), and held that office for over, two years; while later he was associated with Mr. B. J. Arnold in the preparation of an claborate despicering report on the traction question. In a recent article published in The question.

"The socialistic movement (so-called), which seems now so rumpant, its due more to the determination of, the people to boss the situation than to any economic principles or socialistic dogmac-a determination to sunduc corporations drumic on ill-gotten wealth. For this feeling the special beneficially of a governmental policies have only themselves to blanic."

This statement of Lyman E. Cooley, the well known engineer, in a recent talk on public ownership to the Western Society, the well known engineer, in a recent talk on public ownership to the Western Society, the well known engineer, in a recent talk on public ownership in the western Society that movement has been and its still primarily-political, it is at bottom little clse than an effort to restore and amaintain democratic government, Lo, borin, with, it was not a municipal ownership movement at all. Wen years ago the people of Chicago demanded only a fair frunchise sottlement. Balked in that, and angered at the continual attempts of the traction companies to secure control of The socialistic movement (so-called) raction companies to secure control the government, both State and local. order to force upon the community an unfair franchise settlement, public sentinent has moved stendily forward, until

So angered are the people that they will

### History of Fight.

The present, situation can be better understood if traced from the beginning. In 1888 a franchise for horse-car lines was conferred by the Council upon a group of men who shortly afterwards became incorporated as the Chicago Street Rallway Company. The grant was for twenty-five years, and thereafter until the city should elect to purchase the tangible property. In the next few years similar grants were made to other comsimilar grants were made to other com-panies to occupy the north and wost divisions of the city the Cley Rathway Company confining itself to the south division. Thus was early established

Company confining itself to the south idivision. Thus was early established the policy of dividing the city for transportation purposes into three divisions, which has subsisted to this time. The lack of unification, which has taken place in most other cities, is the prime cause of the wretched accommodations which the Chicago street car companies afford the traveling public.

The next chapter of traction history has to do with the now famous unnety-has to do with the now famous unnety-has to do with the now famous unnety-has to occupanted their corporate, life, from, twenty-five to minely-nine years, and to, give a like increase to their grants to occupy the streets, of Chicago, without the consent of the City Council thereto. The Legislature did pass this act over the veto of Governor Ogiesby, and in his face of an outburst of public indignation, similar to those which, have been manifested in recent years. This action of the companies laid the foundation of the years of rancor and had feeling that have followed.

Owed.

Appearance of Yerkes.

The next event of chirely Thipoidance in the street railway-history of Chiego was the entrance into the field of Charles T. Yerkes. Mr. Yerkes had left Philadelphia under a cloud. He set up as a broker in Chicago in the early eightics, without capital, but possessed of great sirvedness and ability. If hind the dare-devil courage of the highwayman, and like the highwayman, he was without conscientious scruples as to the methods to be employed in accomplishing results. He was far-seeing enough to understant the was far-seeing enough to was combated from two sources. This control was combated from two sources, which was combated from two sources, which was combated from two sources, which was combated from two sources, the stock of the companies in the north and west divisions of the city. Then and west divisions of the city. The man and west divisions of the city. The deal of the company has stock outstanding to the stock of the company has stock outstanding to th Appearance of Yerkes, of State Legislatures. Ar. Jorkes wanted more valuable grants than it was possible for the Council to vote him, under the law limiting all such grants to twenty years. He went to the Legislature of 1893 with hills that were passed without much difficulty, but thoir final success was blocked by the veto of Governor Allred August at this afgent of alls. much difficulty, but their man sactess was blocked by the velo of Governor Altgeld. Angered at this defeat of this project, Mr. Yerkes decided to name the next Governor of the State himself and thus be sure of having a man who would carry out his wishes; and in this he succeeded. The Allen law, authorizing fifty-year grants, was passed by the Legislature of 1897 and signed by Governor Tanner, By this time, however, so much progress had been made with governmental conditions in Chicago that the city government, under the leadership of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, refused to make any grant whatever until the cdlous Allen law should be repealed, and that law was repealed by the succeeding Legislature. From that time on the companies have been continually on the defensive.

# Low Level

Low Level.

The Chicago city government may be said to have reached its lowest level about 1885. The Municipal Veters' League was organized in 1896, and at the outset met with astonishing success in its effort to secure the election of hetter men to the City Council. In 1897 John Maynard Harlan, a member of the City Council, received approximately 70,000 the Mayor and Council to proceed to the Yerkes francilise policy. Carter II. Harrison, who was elected Mayor as the Democratic nonlinee, immediately took the leadership of the fight against Yerkes. After the repeal of the Allen law he took the position that there should be no franchise renewals until after the Legislature, should pass a law authorizing municipal ownership.' It was not the

Intention of Mayor Harrison that this law should be actually utilized at once. His policy was to grant one more renewal franchise, which franchise should reserve to the city, the right of purchase at some time not far distant in the future. He wished the city, when making the grant, to be in full possession of the power to utilize the right of purchase as soon as it should become available. Shortly after the repeal of the Alien law, the Council committee, headed by Alderman Milton J. Foreman, began working out a constructive policy for the city. A bill giving the city full power to deal with the stitution as it might see fit. out a constructive pointy for the city, a bill giving the city full power to deal with the situation as it might see fit, including the power to municipalize, was prepared and presented to the Legislature of 1991 with the approval of the City Council. This bill fulled of pas-City Council. This bill fulled of passage. When the Legislature met in 1903, however, public sentiment in favor of embling municipal legislation had crystalized to such an extent that opposition was futile. The Speaker of the House, who tried to kill the bill under the gavel, was literally driven from the chair by inturiated members, and sought refuge behind barred doors in his private room. He was allowed to resume the chair only on the promise that he would give roll calls in the future, and the municipal ownership bill, known as the Mueller bill, thereupon was passed by both houses and signed by the Governor.

recling Intense,

Feeling Intense,

Public feeling uguinst the companies was naturally growing more intense, all the time. But the situation, was not eyel hopeless for them. They, could have secured a grant on fairly liberal terius. But they hoped to do better. They thought the outbursts of public feeling which they were witnessing were mere passing storms that would clear away and leave them again in control of the situation. In this respect, at least, Mr. Yerkes must be credited with keener insight than his follow-flaxnelers in the traction world. After the repeat of this insight thun his fellow-floanciers in the traction world. After the repeal of the Allen law he had the perception to realize that the game as it had been played was up. He got his holdings together, and in the summer of 1899 sold out nod lett for London. The purchasers were chiefly Philadelphia and New York, fluanciers with whom he had previously, been associated. These men appeared to think that the trouble in Chicago was chiefly due to Mr. Yerkes's personad unpopularity. They thought that with him out of the way the franchise deal could still be engineered all right. Their first moye was to organize a new corporation, the Chicago Union Traction Company, start the printing press and put out new securihe printing press and put out new securi les to inflate still further a capitalization already watered to the limit. These men had not been in control long before they discovered that they had been dyned. One of their attorneys declared, in open court that Mr. Yerkes had sold them a gold brick. It was discovered upon investigation that, in order to make a showing, dividends had been paid in the case of some of the snaller companies from borrowed funds. Yerkes had retained in small outlying companies still controlled by him operating rights of great value, which it was necessary for the new owners to get control of. Naturally, the neople of Chicago were not greatly impressed by the plea of New York and Philadelphia financiers that they must have franchise renewals on terms that would make good the coornious amount of writered securities held by them. The companies and the Council committee met to negotiate. When the city asked that the companies, in return for a twenty-year renewal grant, relinquish all claims under the ninety-nine-year act, Messrs. Auerbach and Govin, representing the New York owners of Union Traction siock, repiled with a lordly air that this could not be done. Thereupon negotiations were broken off. However, the City Railway Company, which was not so excessively over-capitalized, and the gold of the remaining an ordinance providing for a twenty-year renewal grant and a complete walver of all claims under the ninety-lines, Representatives or this company co-operated with the Council, committee in framing an ordinance providing for a twenty-year renewal grant and a complete walver of all claims under the ninety-line-year act, with a sidpulation that after the expiration of thirteen years the city might purchase the property of the company without any allowance whatalready watered to the limit. These men had not been in control long before they

Election of Dunne.

At the same election at which this City Railway ordinance was voted down. Judge Edward F. Dunne was chosen Mayor on the issue of immediate municipal ownership. Early to the administration Mayor Dunne sent to the Council a message embodying alternative plants—one designated the "City Plan," the other the "Contract Plan," The "City Plan" looked toward direct nundelpalization under the Mueller T.aw. The "Contract Plan" was not an immediate municipal ownership plan at all, but was described as the "short cut" to municipal ownership. While presenting the two plans, Mayor Dunne gave his unqualised approval to the "Contract Plan."

After the failure of the Council to act upon either of the two plans he had presented a third plan, which had been pending for some weeks when the franchiso renewal plan fell through. All at once the Mayor's third plan was taken up by the Council and passed hastilly, without any detailed consideration of its merits. This ordinance provides for the issuance of \$75,000,000 worth of Mueller law certificates for the purpose of acquiring a street

# phatic acid

Rhymes for To-Day.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder

free from alum or phos-

approved by three-fifths of those voting thereon. That question is to be submitted at the next election. A majority vote will suffice to carry the proposition for the issuance of certificates for municipal ownership.

FOR THE LIBRARY

Richmond Should Accept Mr.

Carnegie's First Offer,

Sir,-I learn through your columns that

there has been a misunderstanding re-

garding the amount of money stipulated

by Mr. Chrinegle as a condition upon

whileh depended his gift of a \$200,000

It seems that he still holds to his orig-inal proposition of "ten per cent.," made two years ago, when he offered the city \$100,000. And his reason given is that \$10,000 will not maintain a \$200,000 li-brary and at the same time buy books. If this is true, then our course is clearly defined. Fifther the city must account

If this is true, then our course is clearly defined. Bither the city must accept the \$200,000 building and appropriate the necessary \$20,000 per annum for its maintenance, or if it cannot afford to expend so much, then accept Mr. Carnegle's original gift of \$100,000 and appropriate The \$100,000, which is ample for its support and which will give us a much bettet library than if we accepted the larger building and only appropriated \$10,000 for its maintenance, as was at one time thought possible.

hought possible.
For a small library building,

thought possible.

For a small library building, well equiped and managed, will be of infinitely more service to education and to the city in general than would be a lirge library building, lacking in books and otherwise poorly equipped.

Richmand, is in great need of a public library, sq., much so that it would be criminal not to grasp this opportunity to procure, one. But it would be much better to have a smaller building, with avery modern facility, well maintained, on \$10,000 a year, than to haggle over the larger one in an effort to reduce the annual appropriation. The possibility of

nual appropriation. The possibility of not having a library should not be enter-

not having a moment, tained for a moment,

Not Suicide.

Bidtor The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Your correspondent which appeared in last Sunday's issue of your paper to the effect that J. Ernest Hargraye, a gittzen\_of Surry county, committed suicide Saturday March, 31, 1905, by Jumpling from Proctor's Bridge into Blackwater River. Mr. Hargraye, while attempting to take fish from a trap in the river, fell from his boat, accidentally, and was drowned. The river was much swollen, and the current very strong at

wollen, and the current very strong at

this point.

The body has not yet been recovered,

although a professional diver from Suf-folk, Va., has been making a diligent search for it for the last two days.

Waverly, April 4, 1996.

Manage with the same

**♦ THIS DAY IN HISTORY** 

Church Day, Maximus. Sun rises at 5:30, sets at 6:21. 347 B. C.—Pinto, the Athenian Philoso-

pher, died. He was the pupil of Socrates, and on the death of his mas-

tor went into foreign countries in

search of knowledge.

1677—Cambray, a fortified city of France, surrendered to Louis XIV., who commanded in person.

1707—Battle of Almanza, in Spain; the allied British, Dutch and Portuguese army defeated with the loss of 1,000, attributed to the bad conduct of the Portuguese troops.

1795—Treaty of peace concluded at Basic Switzerland, between France and Prussia.

Prussia.

Brannauel Lisa founded the first trading post in Nebruska, at Believue.

Brannauer accepted the Island of Ellin as his residence and renounced for himself and heirs the throne of

for himself and heirs the throne of France.

1830—The bill to remove the civil disambilities of the Jews introduced into the British Parliament.

1855—Sir George Gore left St. Louis with forty men to explore the headwaters of the Powder Riyer, in Montana, 1865—Battle of Sallor's Ceek.

1874—Spanish men-of-wur in Havana harbor cleared for action because of a threatened revolutionist outbreak.

1855—Oscar Wilde, in London, withdrew his libel suit against the Marquis of Queensbury and was kinself arrested.

WANT CHALLENGE CUP.

Cleveland Horsemen Anxious to

Regain Trophy.

Regain Trophy.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The Cleveland Gentlemen's Driving Club will make, a strenuous effort to regain the Cleveland Gold Challenge Cup won by Dr. Strong, for Pittsburg, at the Chicago Intercty matinee last August. C. K. Billings will enter Major Delmar under the colors of the local club. A. N. Brady, of New York, will enter George G., 200%, as a representative of Cleveland. Fred Hartwell will enter The Monk, 2:65%, under the colors of the Chicago Club. Frank Jones will enter Tom Axworthy, 2:06%, to represent Chicago, and S. A. Pickering will compete under the colors of the Pittsburg Club with Dr. Strong,

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Harary hullding to Richmond.

### Rhymeless

I cannot write a rhyme to-day;
It is not that my muse (who sings
These pretty airs) to-day took wings
And sped along the heavy way
Of wholly unpoete things.
Nor could be conxed to pause and play—
Ah, no! No reason so sublime
Occured to block my little rhyme.

I cannot write a rhyme to-day;
The fact no pretty idea brings
As who should sigh o'er mute harpstrings;
"My mind was so engrossed with play
And heavenly thoughts of other springs,
I could not sing-not 1-to-day;"
Ah, I've no mystic pantomine
To justify my missing rhyme.

r cannot write a rhyme to-day: But though this thought before me

swings, blushes, fewer stings;
It leaves few blushes, fewer stings;
No. I would stand without dismay
Before c'en presidents and kings
And meet their glare unmoved, and say:
"Not mine the fault I wrote no rhyme—
I simply did not have the time."
II. S. H.

# Merely Joking.

Rejected.—"Was that little inclosure you sent the editor used?" "Part of it." "Part of it?" "Yes; the stamp."—Phil-adelphia Ledger.

Of Course.—"How much money will you get for defending that client?" fasted a friend. "Don't know." replied the lawyer. "Depends on how much he's got. We'll get all he has."—Detroit Free Trees. Of Course .- "How much

The "Millionaire's Privilege,—"Papa, won't you buy me a cute little puppy?"
"Wait till you're a few years chier, and 1th buy you one with a title."—Cleveland Leader.

Good Cause.—"Why do you look so sad?" "My mother-in-law, who has been visiting us for three months, is going to home to-day." "Well, that's nothing to be sad about." "It ain't? She bought a return ticket."—Cleveland Leader.

Grasping.—"No wonder you are getting ich," said the customer. "You observe Grasping.—"No wonder you are getting rich," said the customer. "You charge two prices for your goods." "My dear sir," protested the man behind the counter, "you surely—" "I know what I'm talking about. I've found out. You charge me one price, while the fellow who kicks at your figures gets a lower to the counter of the -Chicago Tribune.

A Big Scoop.—"What's all this stuff" asked the managing editor. "Goo-go-waugh-goo-wops! What the deuce does it mean? Throw out this rot: "Ret!" oxclaimed the society editor, who had just come in. "Heavens, man, that's an exclusive interview with the new Vanderfeller baby!"—Louisville Courier-Journal,

# A Turbulent Crew.

A Turbulent Crew,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, YA., April 4.—Eleven survivors of the wrecked Italian bark Antonio, who were being cared for at Cape
Henry Life-Sawing Station, went on a
rampage Monday night. Some of the men
had been drinkins. Reports from the Cape
say that several were seriously injured
in a fight at the station. The Norfolk
authorities were asked for assistance, and
a special care bearing United States deputy
marshals was sent to the Cape to bring the

a special car hearing the marshals was sent to the Cape to bring the men, seven Italians and four Americans, to Norfolk.

Four of the men were badly injured, one sustaining a fractured skull. The life-savers endeavored to stop the lighting, but when the deputy marshals arrived from Norfolk the trouble was over and quiet had been restored.

No arrests were made.

# Got Cash, Stamps, Jewels.

Got Cash, Stamps, Jewels, (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., April 4.—Some time Monday night the store of G. F. Partridge, at Yale, in Sussex county, in which store is also the postoffice, was broken into by burglars, the safe blown open and robbed of between 35 and \$100 in money, a lot of postage stamps and some jowelry. The whole loss, it is said, will be in the neighborhood of \$200.

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